American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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WORK FOR MARCH.

In all human undertakings, to *begin right*, like the first blow in a pugilistic rencontre, is one half the battle. And while this adage is general in its application to all the avocations of life, there is none to which it is more peculiarly adapted than to the pursuit of agriculture. The consciousness of having made a proper commencement, arms one with that moral confidence, which exerts its influence on the mental as well as physical puissance of our natures, and imparts to us new energy and strength. If then, it be so necessary—so essential to success—to begin right, it is but fair to conclude, that it is full time that all who look to the earth as the store-house of their earthly prosperity, should reflect upon what they have to do—when, and how, it should be done; and in what way they may economise time and labor, as in a proper husbanding of these, may they, in a great measure, have to depend for all that enters into the elements of their sources of temporal welfare. The Agriculturist who thinks and acts ahead of his business—who always has his plans laid down in advance of the period of execution,—and who carries them out in honesty of purpose, is almost certain to command success—but if through those casualties, to which we are all liable, he should fail, the consciousness of having deserved a better fate, will go far to arrest the force of the blow, and cicatrize the wound which may be inflicted.

We know that some of those philosophers, who act upon the principle of letting each day take care of itself, spurn the idea of forming regular plans of operation, and take shelter for an apology under the plea, that as the seasons are uncertain, it is useless to make calculations, as no one can tell beyond the passing hour what may be suitable employment for the next. Such rules of conduct, however, but ill comport with the character of systematic farming, and tend always to the impairment of the interests of those who blindly follow them. Nothing can, under any state of contingencies be lost, and much may be gained, by placing ourselves in a position to anticipate events—and seize hold of occasions as they may arise.

We have thought that these remarks may at least serve to remind our brethren of the plough, that they are about to commence the labors of the year, and that it is time that they had made their arrangements to carry on their operations with zeal, industry and intelligence—and as we have before remarked, there is nothing like beginning right.

March, with its rude and boisterous ostent is upon us. It's coming should be hailed as an advent, as its keen and nipping air—the hurly burly of its winds—by their influence on the fields, have, like wine, a two-fold operation—while they prepare the earth for the husbandman, they remind him that the time has come when he must buckle on his armour of toil, and evince by his faithfulness in the vineyard appointed for him to tend, that he is worthy of the superintending care of Him, who causes the rain to descend and the land to bring forth its fruits.

Having thus introduced the month to your notice, let us direct your attention to a few of the many things which will claim precedence during its continuance.

On the Farm.

Grass Seeds.—If you have any ground in small grain that you intend sowing with clover, or grass seeds of any kind, the sooner you perform this duty the better. But if you are desirous of preserving your seed from perishing on the ground, or of seeing a well set field, let us advise you after having sown your seed to harrow it in and roll it. We have repeatedly advised you to this course, and it might be thought almost superfluous to reiterate it now. Nor would we do so but that we are aware of the existence of a prejudice of running the harrow over grain fields, lest it destroy the young plants. Now no fear need be entertained upon this head, as for every plant thus dragged up and destroyed, two will be accumulated by the increased capacity which will be imparted by the process of tillering. It is consonant with common sense and reason, and justified by the experience of many of the most eminent agriculturists, that by harrowing in the clover seed, and subsequently rolling it, that it stands a much better chance of being covered, and consequently of vegetating: that the grain will be benefited, inasmuch as the opening of the earth will admit the air and lend increased power to the soil to abstract warmth and nutriment from the atmosphere.

If *Clover* seed alone should be sown, from 12 to 16 lbs. to the acre will be required.

If it be intended to mix *orchard* grass seed with it 10 lbs. of clover seed and 1 bushel of the former will be necessary; and the same proportions should be observed, where rye grass may be substituted for orchard grass.

Could our opinion obtain weight, we would most earnestly advise the sowing of clover seed on every field of winter-grain, whether it might be intended or not to let it remain in grass; the benefit to result to the soil from a covering of clover would more than compensate for the trouble and expense of seeding, and the value of this covering would be greatly enhanced, if immediately after the grain may be cut, a dressing of Plaster, one bushel to the acre, were given to the young clover.

We wish the reader here to bear in mind, that the ground must be sufficiently dry to prevent injury to the grain from the tread of the horses.

Perennial Rye Grass.—From some little experience in the cultivation of this grass we are able to speak of its value; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a most excellent grass, and decidedly worthy the attention of agriculturists generally. Whether intended for hay or pasture it is entitled to consideration. It should however always be sown either with clover, or orchard grass, as without such support it is apt when growing on rich land to fall and lodge. Horses and Cows relish it greatly. For the latter it is better as green food than any grass we are acquainted with, being rich, succulent, and greatly promotive of the secretion of milk. When sowed alone, which we would not advise, 2 bushels of seed to the acre should be sown. Rye grass, in good land will bear three cuttings a year.

Orchard Grass.—When this grass is sown alone, the same quantity of seed as named above is the proper quantity.

Lucerne.—This grass should be introduced on every farm, if for nothing else, for soiling. It will bear three cuttings during the season. As it is the earliest, so it is the latest grass. It will compare in yield with most others. Stock of all kinds eat it kindly and do well on it. Dry loamy land with a healthy subsoil suits it best, and where the soil may not be good, it should be made so. Lands which may have been in row culture last year, would be best for it. Twenty pounds of seed to the acre is the quantity to be sown.

Oats.—Dash ahead and get your oats in, as you may rest assured that the early sowed always fares best. Such being the case you should lose no time in preparing your ground. The very first moment that the ground may be *dry* enough, is the one that you should seize upon to put your ploughs to work. As soon as your ground is ready sow your oats—plough them in *three* inches in depth; then harrow finely. This done, if you purpose sowing clover seed, or any other grass seeds, do so, harrow that in, and finish your labors by rolling. So soon as the oats and grass are well up, sow on your field a bushel of Plaster to the acre.

Quantity of seed to the acre.—Do not think of sowing less than two bushels. In England, often, four bushels are sowed upon an acre.

Barley.—This grain like oats is most likely to succeed best when early sown, therefore you should not make any unnecessary delay in getting it in. Good land is no impediment to a good crop.

Quantity of seed to the acre.—From 6 to 8 pecks to the acre, according to the character of the soil, is the proper quantity.

Spring Wheat.—As we wish to tread lightly on the ashes of the dead, all we will say under this head is, that the earlier it is got in the better.

Quantity of seed to the acre.—1½ bushel.

Early Potatoes.—If you design putting in any early Potatoes for market or home consumption, we would advise you to get them in as early as possible; the sooner they are planted, the earlier will they be fit for the table. The sets once in the earth, you need not apprehend any difficulty of their taking care of themselves. Nature will teach them not to venture their noses outside the earth while there may be danger of being nipped by Jack Frost. All that will be necessary for you after ploughing and laying off your ground, to provide the furroughs with an ample supply of long stable manure, so as to afford to the Potato sets a bed and a covering. At this season of the year manure should be placed both above and beneath them. When the plants may begin to show themselves, their growth will be much promoted by running the har-

row along the rows, and besides this good effect, it will have the additional one of ensuring regularity in their coming up. In stiff soils, if this plan were to be pursued, much fewer failures would ensue.

Parsnips and Carrots, in field culture, may be sown towards the middle of the month. The soil which suits them best is a rich sand or deep sandy loam. In whichever they may be planted, it should be deeply ploughed—and twice would be better than once. It must be harrowed finely and rolled. And we scarce need add that the land must be previously well manured.

Good crops of these fine roots may be obtained when sown under favorable circumstances, any time from the middle of March till the 20th of April—the earlier sown make the largest roots.

Sugar Beets and Mangle Wurtzel, for field culture, may be sown any time between the 15th of March and 20th of April with a certainty of getting a good crop of either. The soil should be good, well manured, ploughed deeply and put in fine tilth by harrowing and rolling.

We shall, in our next, give a paper exclusively upon the culture of the above enumerated roots, as we are anxious to get our brethren into the notion of raising them for their stock, believing that their interests would, respectively, be promoted thereby.

Manure.—Attack your barn and cow yards, and all other depositories on your farm, and gather every thing in shape of manure into heaps. As these heaps shall be forming let a faithful hand that you can rely on stand by and spread a bushel or two of lime to the cart load. Small as this quantity is, it will greatly improve the character of your manure, and prevent the escape of ammonia. So soon as these piles may be formed you may commence hauling out your manure to your corn field, or wheresoever else you may want it. If Plaster of Paris should be more convenient, a bushel to every ten loads of the manure will answer instead of the lime. Either Lime or Plaster will prevent the escape of valuable gases which contribute largely to the growth of plants.

We wish you to bear in mind that, unless you desire to get behind hand in your work, and be hurried and perplexed from this till corn saving time, get your manure on your corn ground, and that ready as soon as possible. You have no time to lose, and if you had, you should have too sacred a regard for maintaining the character of a good farmer to trifle with a thing so precious.

Lime.—If you have any grain growing on fields which have not been limed, we would advise you to go to the expense of procuring, say five bushels to the acre, and have it sown thereon. Even in that small quantity, the effect will surprise you.

Ashes and Plaster.—Have you ever tried the mixture of these for your corn? If you have not before, do so the present spring. No matter upon how small a scale you may make the experiment, you will be able to test their virtues. If you should do so, our word for it, you will become not only the advocate of their application, but will, through the force of your own good example and influence, induce others to follow in your footsteps.

The proportion of this mixture is, 1 bushel of Plaster of Paris, to five of Ashes. The quantity to be put in a hill is a gill.

Tools and Implements.—If a thorough over-hauling and repairing of every thing of the kind on your farm has not already taken place—have it done forthwith. Don't delay it till tomorrow; for, as you know, delays are dangerous.

Fences.—Have you repaired, or built all the necessary fencing on your farm? If you have not, drive ahead with spirit and energy and have every thing of the kind finished before the expiration of another week. Do what you may, do well.

Orchard.—All kinds of fruit trees, which have not already been, should be pruned. Every apple tree in the orchard, or other fruit trees on the place should be painted with a mixture of oil and sulphur. The body of the tree and limbs within reach should be treated in this way now, and two or three times more before fall. Wherever moss may be on a tree, that should be scraped off before the medicated paint is applied. If any tolerable large limbs should be pruned off, the wound should be protected by the composition, a receipt of which we gave in our work for February.

Stock of all kinds should receive increased attention during this month, as it is one of the most trying in the calendar upon dumb beasts.

Poultry Houses of all kinds should be thoroughly cleaned out, and white-washed inside and out; not forgetting that the *nests* require it as much, if not more than any other part. Fresh hay, or straw should be made to supply the place of the old. Old refuse tobacco should be placed in the bottom of the nests, as a preventive against vermin, and if this be not at hand, let some fresh ashes, or lime, be sifted over the nests when newly made. To render the purification of the poultry house the more effectual, it would be well to make the white-wash in them, and to close the doors while the effervescence continues. This done, provide your hens with a small pile of lime, say a peck, to which they may resort at pleasure, as also, a load of sand, or ashes, to dust themselves.

White Washing.—Have all your fences leading to the house, that of the garden, and your out-houses, generally, white-washed.

Tobacco, attend well to your tobacco beds.

With these hints with respect to the farm, we will content ourself at present, and proceed to consider what must be done

In the Garden.

As in this department, the good house-wife should have the direction, we will invoke her to see that her liege-lord affords her the necessary means, physical and pecuniary, to render it at once a source of pleasure to her, and an honor to him. Without intending the least reflection upon any one, we must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that farmers' gardens are too much neglected. This should not be so, and ought to be reformed altogether, as there is no part of an estate calculated, according to its size, to confer so much solid comfort, afford so many substantial necessaries, as well as luxuries, and to reflect so much credit upon its owner, as a well appointed and properly conducted garden. Such being the light in which we view the subject, we shall thus timely take the liberty of pointing out such things as in our opinion, should now be attended to, and call upon the ladies of every household to support us with their powerful aid in carrying our views into effect. We appeal to them, because we know that when they plead in a just cause, men must yield, for it is not in their nature to resist the claims of right, when proclaimed by that eloquence of the heart, which so peculiarly belongs to woman.

Early Vegetables.—As it should be the object of every farmer to supply his family with early vegetables, as we know it is his interest to do so, and believe it to be his pleasure, we shall take the liberty of telling him how, at a very trifling expense, and with but little trouble, he may lay the ground-work of a plan by which he may accomplish this desirable end. We mean, by making a hot-bed; not with any costly glass fixtures, but simply a plank frame, say *twenty four* by *four feet*, which any hand on the farm can make, who can drive a nail. Let the back be twice the height of the front: place it on a warm border facing the south. Across the frame nail pieces of wood at every interval of 2 feet. This done pile up a sufficient quantity of short horse dung, and let it remain a few days to undergo fermentation: then put about 4 inches deep of this, (to be in a dry state) at the bottom of your frame; upon this place to the depth of 4 inches, dry rich garden or other mould, and your hot-bed will have been completed. Divide this into sections, and sow your seed, raking them in with a fine rake, as *early cabbage*, *lettuce*, *tomatoes*, *egg-plants*, *cauliflowers*, *broccoli*, *&c.* And if you want to surprise your neighbors with early *melons*, *cucumbers*, or *squashes*, you may do so by planting seed in small flower pots and sinking them in, and to the surface of your hot-bed, to be turned out into beds in open culture at the proper period.

A bed of the size we have described, will furnish plants enough of all the kinds of vegetables named for your family use, and contribute towards their comfort in a degree that will repay all the trouble and expense a hundred fold.

Those who are already provided with glass frames will not, of course, need the homely one we have described, but homely as it will be, if you make it, and take the precaution to cover it with matting, old bagging, or other covering through the nights, and remove the covering in mid-day, it will give you an ample supply of the plants named. After sowing your seed, sift ashes over the bed, and pat the bed down with the back of your spade.

Cabbage Plants.—If you have been so provident as to have raised a supply of cabbage plants, about the middle of this month, if of sufficient size, they may be transplanted, but for some days before they are removed from the hot-beds, they must be inured to the weather.

Cauliflower Plants, as well as *lettuce*, may also be transplanted about the same time, and under the circumstances directed for cabbage plants.

In all early plantings of the above kind, dry and rather elevated situations are preferable, which should be enriched by a liberal dressing of good short stable manure.

Early Cabbage plants should be set 2½ feet apart, the *cauliflowers* should be 3 feet apart, and the *lettuce* 6 inches in the row, the rows a foot apart.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—Towards the latter part of this month, you may sow the seeds of all the late varieties of cabbage, in open beds, without apprehending any danger of injury from frost. In the preparation of all plant beds, care must be taken to manure well, dig deep and rake until every clod is seperated, and the soil made as fine as possible. After the seed shall be sown, ashes should be strewn over the bed freely, and the earth pressed down with the back of the spade. By compressing the seed, they vegetate better.

Lettuce.—After the middle of the month, lettuce may be sown in open culture—the beds to be treated precisely as those for cabbage plants, and as soon as the plants are large enough, let them be transplanted for heading.

Spinach.—Prepare a good loamy bed, by manuring well, spading deeply and raking thoroughly, and sow spinach seed for table use.

Brussels Sprouts.—By sowing a small bed of this excellent vegetable about the 10th of this month, and again about the 25th, you will supply yourself with a supply of sprouts, that will carry you on until your early cabbages are ready. To promote their rapid growth, select a warm situation, and loamy bed; manure it heavily; rake it fine; sow your seed broad-cast, and compress the seed by beating the earth with the back of the spade. When the plants come up, sow a mixture of plaster and ashes over them, in equal proportions, and the plants will work their way to maturity without farther labor.

Early Turnips.—Select a good sandy or loamy piece of ground in your garden, put on it as much cow dung as your spadesman can well turn under; let him rake it as fine as possible, then sow over it a mixture of lime and ashes, in equal proportions, after which, sow a sufficient quantity of the Early Dutch turnip seed; rake it in, and beat the ground with the back of the spade, or a shovel. When the plants first come up, sift some lime, ashes, or soot over them, two or three mornings in succession, or until they get into the rough leaf. Their subsequent culture consists in thinning out with hand and hoe, and keeping down the weeds.

Early potatoes.—As soon as the ground is rid of frost, is the time to put in your early potatoes. Whenever that is the case, dig or plough up the ground you design for your early potatoes, make it fine with the rake or harrow, lay off your furrows about four inches deep; cover the bottom with long, rich stable dung; then plant your sets thereon, about 10 inches apart, strew a coat of long manure over them, and a mixture of lime and plaister over the manure; then cover the whole with mould, and you may rest assured of having a good and early crop, provided you see well to their after culture. The potatoes as cut for planting, should be rubbed in plaster.

Early Peas cannot well be sown too early. The pea is a hardy vegetable, and stands the frost well, therefore the time to sow them, is, as soon as the ground can be got ready. And in order to ensure a succession, they should be sown at intervals of ten days for a month ahead. Let the ground be well manured and prepared, and the

peas planted in rows 4 feet apart to be drilled about 3 inches asunder, either in single or double rows, as may seem best. To be stuck before they begin to throw out runners, with sticks 4 or 5 feet high, according to the variety of the pea. The soil best adapted, sandy, or sandy loam.

Early Beans.—The Windsor, Mazagan, Lisbon, White Blossom, or Quaker Beans, may each and all be planted after the tenth of this month. To continue a supply, it will be necessary to plant every two weeks for a month or two.

Radishes.—As soon as the ground can be got ready radish seed may be sown. Deep sands or loams suit them best. In whichever they may be sown, it will be requisite to manure freely, dig deeply and rake fine. The seed should be sown thinly, and after being sown, ashes, or lime, should be strewn over them. The seed being raked in, they must be finished off by being patted down with the back of the spade. To secure supplies, the sowings must be repeated every two weeks. The best kinds to be sown at this season are the scarlet and turnip rooted.

Carrots and Parsnips.—For an early supply of these most excellent roots, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, select a deep rich loamy spot, manure and dig it up, and after thoroughly pulverizing by raking, lay off your bed in furroughs two inches deep and two feet apart, then drill in the seed as thinly as possible. Cover the seed with the rake and pat the earth well down. As soon as the plants are two or three inches high, thin out, the carrots to stand 4 inches apart, the parsnips 6 inches. Keep them clean, and the earth well stirred, until the tops are well grown, and then leave them to nature. Before drilling the carrot seed, it should be rubbed well between the hands, mixed with dry sand.

Small Salading, as cresses, mustard, &c. may now be sown on warm borders.

Asparagus Beds.—Towards the latter end of this month you should fork and dress your asparagus beds. Be careful to loosen every part of the bed, and guard against going too deep lest you wound the crown of the roots. By thus loosening the earth, free access is given to the sun, air and rain, and the plants are permitted to shoot forth vigorously without being impeded in their progress.

New Asparagus Beds may now be planted out, if you have, or can procure the plants. In preparing the beds, a large supply of rotten dung is necessary. The ground should be trenched fully two spades deep, and dung at least to the depth of 4 inches, to be turned under at least 12 or 15 inches. This done, rake and put on an equal quantity of manure, and dig it in 8 or 10 inches. Then rake finely, and lay off your beds 4 feet wide with 2 feet alleys. The plants should stand 10 inches apart.

Sowing Asparagus Seed.—About the middle of this month, prepare your beds 4 feet wide and sow your seed in drills 12 inches apart, taking care to cover the drills with a mixture of ¾ths mould and ¼th ashes, about one inch deep, press the seed down, and afterwards keep the plants clean.

Beets.—Prepare your beet bed by thorough manuring, digging and raking, then make your drills 2 feet apart, drill in your seed 4 inches asunder, cover and press down. When your plants are up and a few inches high, thin out to 8 inches. Keep the plants clean and the earth well stirred and open around the roots, but never hill them.

Onions.—By sowing onion seed, in a bed well manured and prepared, you may have fine sized onions the present season. If you have sets place them out early, the earlier the better. Ashes is a good thing to mix with your stable manure, which would be the better of being about half rotted. Cow manure and ashes would be preferable to horse dung.

Seed Onions should now be planted out.

Leeks, Shallots, Chives, &c. may now either be sown or transplanted.

Parsley, Thyme, Hysop, Sage, Summer Savory, and all pot or medicinal herbs may also be sown or transplanted.

Figs and Grapes should be transplanted early this month, as also all kinds of shrubs and vines, as *Roses, Snow Balls, Altheas, Lilacs, Honey Suckles, &c.* should now be transplanted.

Strawberry Beds.—Dress your strawberry beds as soon as possible. Clear the beds from old runners, it being desirable to keep the plants in single bunches, so that there may be room to hoe between with a narrow hoe. The beds being cleaned of runners, weeds and leaves, loosen up the earth, and add a slight dressing of rich mould, which will be none the worse of having had a small quantity of lime or ashes added to it. When your beds are dressed, lay some long straw over the alleys, and confine it, so that it will not blow away. The straw, besides preserving the fruit from being gritty, will maintain moisture in the earth, keep down the growth of grass and weeds, and tend to nourish the roots of the plants.

If you have no strawberry beds to dress, make up your mind at once and get as many as will enable you to set out a small bed *now*; by September, they will so have multiplied as you may *then* set out a large one, and surely when you reflect upon the delicious flavor and healthful nature of the fruit, you will not hesitate upon the propriety of providing a bed of sufficient dimensions; to supply your family with a delicacy, at once so palatable and conducive to health.

Red Peppers.—Any time after the 20th of this month, peppers of all kinds may be sown in borders.

Horse Radish.—Slips from this excellent and healthful root may be planted out as soon as a bed can be prepared. It should be planted in a deep loam, moist but not wet, which should be well manured, deeply dug, say two spats deep, and nicely prepared—the rows ½ foot apart, the plants 10 inches asunder.

Rhubarb.—This is a most excellent vegetable, but we are sorry to say too much neglected. Besides being excellent for tarts, perhaps as good as gooseberries, its medicinal virtues, in all deranged conditions of the bowels, should induce its cultivation. A very few plants are sufficient for a family, and as the time is now at hand when they should be planted, we would advise all to procure a few.

Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants, should now be trimmed and new plantations made from the runners and cuttings.

Pruning.—*Pears, Cherries*, Apricots, Apples, and, indeed, all garden fruits should now be pruned. By pruning, we mean that they be deprived merely of dead and superfluous wood. Whenever a large limb may be cut off, the wound should be covered with the composition we recommended last month.

Fruit Trees of all kinds may be planted out any time this month, whether in the garden or orchard—and he who may not have them in either, should forthwith procure them—and in selecting them, choose none but the best.

It would be serviceable to dig around all fruit trees, and give them a dressing of a compost of 2 parts mould, 1 of lime and 1 of ashes, which would be improved in character, by adding to every 40 bushels, 1 bushel of salt and 10lbs. of saltpetre, which should be well mixed.

Shrubbery of all kinds, whether of fruits, or flowers, should be dug around, and dressed with a compost of mould and ashes.

If we have omitted any thing, supply our deficiency, and be sure to supply your wife and daughters with a handsome selection of *flowers*, it being now time to plant them.

☞We have given above ample instructions for the duties of this month; but after the same had been prepared, the following hints from the Horticultural Register met our eye, principally upon the same subjects treated of in our Garden department, which we have determined to annex, tho' by so doing we are obliged to omit a variety of matter on other subjects, which, however, are not as liable to be out of season, though some of the views may be deemed *fanciful*.

On the General Management of Forcing Frames and Forwarding Early Vegetables.

By Edward Sayers.

The season being now advanced for forcing early vegetables, I herewith subjoin some papers that have been written at different times, when oppertunities have offered to the most advantage on the subject.

Before I enter into a general method of forcing frames, it will be proper to give some directions of size and form of frames best adapted to the purpose. Where many frames are required, the best method is to have two sizes; one for early and the other for late forcing. The size that I would recommend for early forcing will be to make a frame of three lights or sashes; the frame to be of the following dimensions, viz: the length to be the same as plank from twelve to thirteen feet back and front, the width to be five feet, the depth in front ten inches, in the back eighteen inches, which is to be sloped at the ends—which will give a good slope for the purpose; the second size for general cropping may be made of the same length, but one foot under and a little deeper at the back and front.

Compost for Forcing Frames.—It will be proper, at all times, to have a quantity of well incorporated compost for framing, which should be of such a quality as to answer most purposes; for which the best method is to procure a quantity of the top sod of a rich loamy pasture; to two cart-loads of this add one cart-load of good rotten manure, and if a quantity of leaf mould is incorporated therewith, the better; when the compost is collected, it may be formed into a regular heap and turned over two or three times during the summer, and if not wanted to be used may be often turned in the winter.

This compost will answer most vegetables, with the exception of adding some maiden-loam for melons, and a quantity of sharp river-sand for radishes and the like. It will be proper to have at hand a quantity of sand, loaf-mould, maiden-loam, and the like, to mix with the other composts, that may be wanted for different purposes.

Preparing the Materials and making the Hot-bed.—Having pointed out the method of adapting the size of the frames, and compost proper for forcing frames, the next thing is the preparing and collecting the materials for the hot-bed. The best material for this purpose, is a quantity of hot horse-manure from the stable, with about one-half good oak or other leaves, that have been collected in the fall, mixed therewith; however, if the leaves are not at hand, horse manure will do. Having procured the proper quantity, it is to be thrown into a heap and well shaken together with a fork, and beaten moderately close on the outside, with the back of it—but not trod with the feet. So soon as the heat begins to ferment, which will be in a few days, it is again to be turned and well mixed in the same manner, and the same progress may be followed three or four times, until the whole is in a lively state of *fermentation* and the rank *heat is passed off*, when the bed is to be made in the following manner.

The making the Hot-bed.—The first consideration is to select a well sheltered situation, facing to the south, for making the bed; having selected the place, the ground is then to be measured off for the bed, a foot larger all around than the intended frame; this done, the bed is then to be made, by shaking the manure well together, and beating it down with the back of the fork—keeping the sides in a neat, compact, upright manner. The same process may be followed for all kinds of plants to be forced, and the height of the bed will depend on the season and heat required for different plants.*

Forcing the Cucumber.

Making the Seed Bed.—To obtain early cucumbers, prepare some good horse manure as before directed, to make a seed bed, preparatory to the fruit bed. A one light box or frame five feet by three, will be large enough for the purpose. Commence the bed as before directed, in a warm, dry southern aspect—on a level surface; the bed may be made from three to four feet high. The bed being made the frame is to be placed on it, facing to the south, and covered in order to draw the heat, which when it rises the inside is to be covered six inches deep with light soil, and a thermometer placed at the back of the frame to try the heat, which should be from sixty to sixty-five degrees by night, and from seventy to seventy-five degrees by day, sun heat, when the seed may be sown in the following manner.

Sowing the Seed.—Some light, rich earth should be prepared for sowing the seed, which, when sifted fine, may be put into pots nine inches in diameter. When the pots are filled with the compost, they are to be put into the frame to warm the earth, and the following day the seed may be sown, about an inch in the pots, and lightly covered; the pots may then be plunged in the earth nearly up to the rim, if the heat is not too powerful, but in case of a burning heat the pots may be placed on the surface of the earth. The frame will now require to be regularly attended to, by giving *air* of a morning and taking it away of an evening, and keeping the temperature as near as possible as before directed; if there is much steam in the bed, a little air should be left, by night, at the corner of the back of the frame, to pass it off, as too much steam is

*In all cases the bed should be made in as mild weather as possible, and the turning the manure the same; if done in cold days it often gets chilled, and it is very difficult again to recover the heat.

very injurious to the young plants of Cucumbers.

—*Potting the Plants.*—When the plants are eight or ten days old they will be fit for potting off, which must be done in a fine day, about twelve o'clock; for the purpose, some light, rich earth may be prepared, and some pots the same size as before named—the pots may be about half filled with soil, when the plants may be taken carefully from the seed pots, and these plants may be carefully put into each pot, in a triangular manner, when the pots may be filled with soil to the rim.

In the operation of potting, care must be taken not to injure the plants by letting in the cold air; the potting should be performed by lifting up the sash at the back of the frame and covering the sides with bass mats.

Covering of the frames is very essential and should be regularly done at evening, a little before sun down; it should never be omitted in the early part of the season of a mild evening, which perhaps, in the middle of the night will change severely cold, and the crop will be lost. Recollect one neglect of this kind will destroy the whole crop. Uncovering should be as regularly attended to as the covering; for nothing injures plants more than to be confined in a frame when the sun is shining strongly on it. The sun must be considered the best stimulant to vegetation, and a lay a-bed farmer will seldom succeed. The longer plants are kept in darkness, the more feeble will be their growth.

Giving air, only requires a few hints, to be perfectly understood. In the first place, it must be in all cases done gradually; that is say, begin early in the morning by giving a little, at the back of the frame, and continue to increase as the sun grows stronger, until noon. At one or two o'clock the air may be gradually taken away till about an hour before sunset, when the frame may be closed with the exception of a little air being left at the back to let off the steam.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FRUITING FRAME.

Having a quantity of manure prepared as directed for the seed bed, proceed to make a bed for fruiting the Cucumber. The bed may be made about three feet, or three and a half high, and a foot all round wider than the frame intended to be put on, as directed for the seed bed. The bed being made, place the frame on it and draw the heat as before directed, letting off the rank heat at the back of it; when the bed is in a proper temperature, which can be ascertained py pressing a pointed stick into it, and drawing it up, and by pressing the point in the hand; then proceed to prepare the hills for planting.

Preparing the compost for planting.—The best compost for the cucumber is a rich mellow loam, from the top of a pasture where cattle have been laying and enriching it. This compost should be collected in the fall, and about one third of good rotten leaf mould from a frame, or other good manure mixed therewith; the compost should be turned and mixed well together before it is used.

Preparing the hills, and Planting.—In preparing the frame for planting, the top of the bed may be shaken up about three inches deep and levelled all over, when the hills are to be prepared as follows: under the centre of each sash, put enough of the above soil to form a conical hill in such a manner that the top may be eight or ten inches in diameter, and about four or six inches under the glass; when the hill is warmed through, which will be in a day after it is made, the cucumbers may then be planted, by making a hole in the centre of the top of the hill, and gently turning the plants out of the pot, with the ball entire; after which, the mould may be carefully drawn around them and moderately watered, to close the soil to the ball.

Earthing the hills.—The manager should be careful always to have some compost in the back of the frame, to keep it in an equal temperature with that in the hill. As the young roots of the plants are seen to grow through the hill, a little earth may be gradually drawn around them with the hands, at different times, until they are large, when the whole of the inside may be earthed, as the plants will then be well established.

Temperature of the bed.—The internal heat of the bed may be kept from 65 to 75 degrees of heat, and care must be taken always to leave a little air at the back of the frame, to let off the internal steam; of very cold nights a mat may be hung over the place where the air is given, to mollify the harsh air as it enters.

Stopping and thinning the vines.—The young plants may be stopped as soon as they show out one or two rough leaves, by nipping out the centre, close to the first rough leaf. The after management is, to thin the vines in such a manner that they will not be matted too close together; but can in every way enjoy the sun and air. When the fruit begins to show on the vines, the shoots are to be regularly nipped off two joints from it, in order to throw the strength and support into it.

Watering, &c.—The cucumber requires plenty of water when in a growing state, and if a quantity of soap-suds or liquid manure is often applied, the better. Every attention must be paid to giving air in a regular manner, covering well of a night, &c. Let the cultivator bear in mind, that strict attention is requisite, and that a negligent farmer must never expect to succeed.

Lining the bed.—When the internal heat of the bed decreases, it should be renewed, by lining the outside of the bed with two or three feet of hot worked manure, which must be augmented at different times, to keep a continual and regular internal heat.

FORCING THE MELON.

The melon requires nearly the same treatment as the cucumber, in the preparing of the bed, the management of the seed bed, and the potting of the young plants. The time of sowing the seed may be nearly the same as the cucumber, although it is generally the practice to sow a week or two later.

Fruiting frame.—The fruiting bed for the melon may be prepared in the same way as for the cucumber, except that the cucumber requires more bottom heat than the melon, the melon being liable to have its roots burnt by too much heat. Having the bed in proper order for planting, a hill may be prepared under the centre of each light, as directed for the cucumber. The compost may be nearly the same, only more loamy. The plants being placed in the hills, the frame should be regularly aired every fine day, and covered every night a little before sunset, and uncovered in the morning as soon as the sun shines full on it; every attention should be paid to the welfare of the plants as recommended for the cucumber. The compost for the earthing of the bed, should be a strong mellow loam, with a portion of well rotted hot-bed manure mixed with it. The melon does not require so rich a soil as the cucumber, nor so much watering. Having the compost prepared, the bed should be earthed in every way as recommended for the cucumber, in a gradual manner.

Stopping young plants.—This ought to be done when the first rough leaf is fully grown, by nipping out the leader in the centre of the plant, and again, when the plants have made a growth of eight or ten joints in length. This last stopping will be the means of throwing the plants into fruit at once.

Watering the plants.—The melon requires less water than the cucumber; and in many cases, when over watered, the vines canker and rot off, especially if the hills are dished so that the water collects about them. The hill of the melon should be always a little above the level of the soil in the frame, to let off the surface water about it. Water, at the roots, on a mild evening, as often as once a week; when the frame should be closed and well covered, in order that the vines and inside may not be chilled After very hot days, the vines may be sprinkled over with a water-pot with a rose on the spout, of an evening, about an hour before sundown, and closed and well covered. In this state, the frame will be steamed inside, which will keep down the red spider, and be congenial to the growth of the vines.

Thinning the vines.—Thinning the vines must be regularly attended to; that at no time throughout the season of their growth they should be allowed to become crowded or matted together. Every part of the frame should be filled with vines in a regular manner. Of the two extremes, I should advise the cultivator to keep the vines rather too thin than too thick, for by crowding the frame with either too many vines or fruit, the crop will be materially injured.

Stopping the vines for fruiting.—When the fruit of the first flowers are swelling as big as marbles, the shoots may be nipped off one joint from the best formed fruit, in order to throw the strength into it, and make it swell freely.

Thinning the fruit.—When the fruit is set freely all over the frame, it may undergo a regular thinning, by selecting that which is the best formed and of a healthy appearance to remain; and taking off any deformed fruit, and a portion where it is too thick; this thinning will throw vigor into the vines and cause the fruit left on to swell and form in a handsome manner.

Ripening the fruit.—When the fruit is beginning to color, the watering must then be suspended; as too much water spoils the flavor of the fruit. Plenty of air must also be given at every opportunity, when the fruit is ripening.

FORCING RADISHES AND POTATOES.

A moderate hot-bed may be prepared at any time after the first of March for forcing radishes and potatoes. The manner of making the bed and materials is the same as that recommended for cucumbers, with this exception, namely—that if possible, nearly all leaves are the best to be used to give *heat*, and the bed should not be so high, as the heat required will not be over 50 degrees.

Having the *bed* made, place on the frame as before directed to draw the heat. When the heat has risen, cover the whole of the inside of the frame with light rich earth about eight inches thick, and close the frame again to draw up the heat; when the heat begins to rise the seed may then be sown regularly over the bed, and some fine earth sifted over it and gently beaten down with the back of a spade or shovel. Care must be taken in this stage of forcing that the frame is not kept too much confined, but plenty of air admitted in the day, and some left on at night to let off the steam that will arise: the temperature should be kept from 45 to 50 degrees, and never over; when the radishes begin to appear, which will be in a few days, every attention should be paid to give them plenty of *light* and *air* or they will be drawn in a weak and sickly state from which they will never fully recover—take care to let off the steam at the back of the frame, particularly when the *sun* shines on it; *but this must be done cautiously when it is freezing severely, or, in many cases, the cold air let in being too powerful for the internal, freezes the young plants, and the sun acting on them scalds them in a manner that they never can recover.* This remark I hope will serve through the whole process spoken of in forcing frames. The temperature may be regularly kept through the process of a moderate degree of 50 to 56. Every precaution must be taken to give plenty of air of a fine day and cover well at night. When the young plants are coming into rough leaf, they are to be then thinned to a regular distance of two or three inches apart. The bed may now be regularly watered on a warm morning about sunrise if not frosty, and the frame may be closed an hour or two, but not too long to scald the leaves of the plants: this process may be continued, and if the heat of the bed is declining, a fresh lining may be applied. Recollect the bottom heat should increase with the season, and not decrease as is often the case.

FORCING THE POTATO.

For forcing the potato, a bed may be in every manner prepared as for that of the radish, with the exception that six inches of soil will be sufficient at the first commencement: having the bed prepared, the potatoes may be planted in rows about a foot apart and eight inches in the rows; the planting may be performed by pressing the potatoes on the surface of the soil; when the earth is warmed through three inches, more may be covered over the potatoes; and after the plants come up some inches, six inches may be given as a final earthing.

During the process of forcing, plenty of air may be given of a fine day and every precaution taken to cover well of a night to keep out the frost, which, if allowed to freeze the tops, will greatly retard their growth.

FORWARDING CABBAGE—CAULIFLOWERS—LETTUCE.

In order to forward cabbage, lettuce, cauliflowers and other esculent vegetables, a moderate hot-bed may be made about the beginning of March and covered with about six inches of good soil, and in every way managed as for the radish and potato.

When the bed is in order, the seed of the different kinds of plants required to be grown may be sown in drills three inches apart and lightly covered with leaf-mould—when the plants are come up and the rough leaf appears they may be thinned to a regular distance and moderately watered of a warm morning. In order to have the plants strong and vigorous for replanting in the garden they may be transplanted out into a second frame two or three inches apart each way.

In the process of growing the plants every care must be taken to give plenty of air of a fine day, and covering the frame of a night, that the frost may not retard their growth.

TOMATO—EGG PLANT—PEPPER.

The above kinds of vegetables, may be forwarded in precisely the same manner as the latter—with the exception that more heat will be required and less air given.

The heat given for the cucumber will answer, and if manure and frames are not to be had at the early part of the season; the seeds of the different kinds may be sown in large pots and placed at the back of the cucumber frame until the middle of March, when they are to be transplanted out into a bed with a little bottom heat in the same manner as recommended for the cabbage and lettuce. The egg plants must be planted four or five inches apart in order to give them room to grow to large plants before putting them out in the natural ground.

HARDENING OF PLANTS FOR PLANTING OUT IN OPEN GROUND.

Before closing the subject of framing, I must give some few remarks on hardening plants for planting in the open ground. There is nothing that is more simply done than forwarding the vegetables spoken of, and few things generally worse managed.

In the manner of framing, the plants are generally at first mismanaged by growing them too slender, owing to keeping the frame too much confined, and consequently they are by the heat and steam drawn weak and succulent. The next common error is that so soon as a change of warm weather or days appear, the sashes are altogether taken off in the day, and in many cases are left off at night, and often the consequence is that the plants are frosted and retarded in their growth. The plants should be gradually hardened off as the warm weather increases.

FORCING OR FORWARDING VEGETABLES IN TIN CANISTERS.

The credit of this novel mode of forcing or forwarding vegetables is due to a French gentleman, some years since a superintendant to the late Doctor Hosack, of Hyde Park, N. Y., who practised it very successfully at that place. The method is so simple that any intelligent person may practice it with every facility, when once acquainted with the process.

The canisters are simply made of a piece of tin forming a tube of different dimensions, from eight inches to a foot in length. The width on the top is from three to six; on the bottom from four to eight. The different sizes must be used according to the vegetable to be cultivated.

Having the canisters prepared, the bed may then be made in the usual manner, of a heat corresponding with the nature of the plants to be forced. The bed being made, place on it the frame and level the manure; draw the heat, &c, as before directed. When the bed is in proper order to receive the earth for planting, then place the tin canisters into it, the largest end downwards; when the frame is filled with the canisters, fill them with soil, and the places between them, so that the whole is level with soil, to the top of them. This done, close the frame to draw the heat, after which, seeds of the different kinds of plants required, may be sown in the centre of the of each canister, to form hills or the like for transplanting. The management of the frame must be in every way corresponding to the nature of the plants; and they must be managed in a manner to harden them previous to their being transplanted into the ground, as before directed.

Transplanting the plants from the Frames.—The operation of transplanting must be very carefully done, as the plants will be much injured if the roots are broken by removing them. The method I have generally adopted, is first to take away the frame, then clear away the soil from the first row of canisters; this done, take up the canisters carefully, by placing a sharp spade under the bottom, cutting it from the soil, and carefully placing it with the ball entire in a wheelbarrow. Having the ground well prepared, the planting is performed by preparing a hole the depth of the canister, which is placed therein and the earth placed about it in a neat compact manner: the canister is then gently slipped up, without disturbing the roots, and the plants watered, in order to close the loose soil about it.

This system is particularly adapted to Indian corn I hope to see the time when this method will prove of advantage to the forcing of early vegetables; but I am of opinion that it will be much improved by making moulds of pot earth of the same consistence as for flower pots, of the same dimensions recommended; and I give a word of advice, for potters to commence on a small scale.

BANKS—The Committee on Banks in the Virginia legislature have reported a bill to authorise the banks of that state to continue in a state of suspension till Jan. 1, 1843, unless those of Maryland and Pennsylvania resume earlier.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have a bill before them which it is believed will pass, compelling resumption at an early day—and the Maryland legislature have determined nothing yet, except that the banks shall not be compelled to resume till August, without those of Pennsylvania or Virginia resume at an earlier day.

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We publish to-day, the *List of Premiums* of this Society, and in so doing we deem the occasion an appropriate one to call upon every friend of Agriculture, whether he resides in the city or county, to contribute towards its support. Laying, as agriculture does, at the foundation of every other interest, there is no class of society upon whom it has not claims, and, therefore, all should consider themselves as appealed to, to come forward and lend the society the influence of their aid and countenance. In several of the other counties of the State, agricultural societies are already organized and in the full tide of successful operation, and wherever organized, shedding the best lights and influences upon the pursuits of husbandry. Let us then, as Baltimoreans, emulate the glorious example set us in other parts of the state, and, by an united action, place our infant association on a commanding eminence. Let every one who has the means, whether he be a *professional* man, a *merchant*, a *farmer* or *mechanic*, come forward and enroll his name as its patron; the initiation fee will be as acceptable from the one class as the other—each and all when admitted into the fraternity of membership, will stand upon that broad platform of equality which knows no distinction, save that which may be won in the noble race of doing the greatest amount of good.

It is not our purpose to enlarge upon the benefits to result from the action of the association, as it would be a waste of time to attempt the illustration of a proposition, which is so self-evident as to challenge the assent of every intelligent mind. Were it necessary to refer to facts to sustain ourself, we might point to the incalculable benefits which have been conferred upon England and Scotland by institutions of the kind. Nor need we go abroad for such evidence, as in our own country, countless blessings have flowed to the people from kindred streams.—Point to any county, or district, in which there is a well regulated Agricultural Society, and we will shew you a land, on whose face the marks of improvement are as visible as is the light of the noon-day sun. The very existence of such associations, begets watchfulness and care—infuses a spirit of inquiry into the minds of all within the range of its sphere of action, whose tendency never fails of effecting good, both in the melioration of the soil and the moral feeling of the people.

But as we consider it superfluous to raise an argument upon a point so clear, we will close this branch of the subject, and will now appeal to our citizens, whether residing in town or county, to manifest by their actions, that they are not only friends of the cause, but that they are actuated by that pride of home, by that generous ambition, which teaches men, in the accomplishment of laudable ends, that the spirit of rivalry is a virtue worthy of being cherished in their holiest affections.

Let it be our pride then, as Baltimoreans, to come forward at once, become members, and by paying up our contributions, place the association in possession of ample funds to carry out their beneficent objects. With the pecuniary means at their disposal, from the intelligence and patriotism of the officers of the Society, there can be no question but that, by their enlightened action, it will be conducted in a way to win golden opinions from all sorts of people. Without funds, however, the best intentions can be but of little avail. "*Money*," it has been very appropriately said, "*is the sinews of war*"—without it the most skilful general could not carry on a campaign, with any well grounded hopes of success. What *money*, then, is to war, it is to every other institution of civilization, nor are there any, where its influence would be more happily felt than in the one for which we now invoke the aid of the citizens of Baltimore county and city. The more speedily to attain this desirable object, so as to enable them to announce the amount of each premium at as early a day as possible, and which will depend on the aid and encouragement extended, the Executive Committee will shortly despatch an Agent through the county to distribute copies of the Constitution, By-laws, &c. and to receive the names and subscription money of those willing to unite in an undertaking of so much value to themselves and neighbors—we hope he will meet a cordial reception, and the fee ($1) being so small, will be promptly paid on subscribing.

There is one view of this subject upon which we will make a few remarks. It has been published in the papers of this and other states, that we had formed a society, and from the wealth of our people, their known public spirit, and honorable ambition to excel, very elevated ideas have, doubtless, been formed of what our association is to be—large calculations have been made of the influence it is to exert—and we say to one and all, let not these expectations be disappointed for want of a few hundred dollars. We feel confident, that we shall be enabled to make an exhibit, at our first annual Fair, of which our County and State may justly be proud, and that it will attract the attention, and elicit the presence of many from various sections of our country. Let not Baltimore and Baltimore county, therefore, be tarnished in their fame through a niggard's spirit, nor our association be curtailed of the measure of its usefulness, or despoiled of its energy of character, through the neglect of those whose pride and duty should prompt them to throw around it the broad mantle of their kindest protection and care.

TOP-DRESSING WHEAT.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Accept my thanks for the very full and satisfactory answers you have given me, through the columns of your excellent journal, to the questions I propounded to you, in my note of the 13th inst. I have made an application of the snuff and oil to my cattle, and think it has destroyed the lice. To make assurance doubly sure, however, I shall make another application of it, when I feel sure I shall clear out the "*varmints*."

I should certainly have applied my manure to my wheat lot last fall, if I had had it at the time; but, not having it and being anxious to get the land in clover as soon as possible, and thinking the land sufficiently strong to bring the wheat up (which I wanted as a cover to the clover,) I seeded it in wheat, which I thought I could make repay me by top-dressing during the winter, and that the top-dressing on sowing the clover would serve that crop better than if put on at the sowing of the wheat. I am now pretty well supplied with stable manure, and might top-dress it with that: but having an equal quantity of soap-boiler's ashes and gas-house lime, I propose to mix them and top-dress the lot with them—that is, if 100 bushels to the acre will be enough: I have not a sufficient quantity to give it more. The wheat has come up pretty well and looks pretty fair. The land is a mixture of gravel, sand and clay. I have a cart body fixed upon a roller, and, taking your advice, shall sow the clover seed, harrow it in, and follow with the roller, distributing the lime and ashes from the cart body.

You will have discovered, without reference to my signature, that I am (whatever my fields may be) very *green*, and will, therefore, not be surprised that I should ask you how much clover seed, by *measure*, I should sow to the acre, for I have no clearer idea of the quantity of clover seed there is in a *pound*, than that which I got from having heard my mother say, when I was a boy, and that interesting (to boys at least) operation, was going on, of making pound cake, "a *pint* to the *pound*," referring to flour. Now although I have, long since, become reconciled to that proposition, so startling to boys, that a pound of *feathers* is as heavy as a pound of *lead*, I don't know whether a pint of clover seed is as heavy as a pint of flour.

Your friend, A TYRO.

Answers to the Queries.

1. It would be improper to top dress his wheat with stable manure, as it would, without doubt, tend to give him a luxuriant crop of straw, with but very little grain. Such manure should never be applied to wheat. If, however, *Tyro* does not regard his wheat crop, and merely

wants to foster his clover plants, his stable manure would be the very thing, used in that way, to push forward their growth.

2. The method *Tyro* proposes of sowing his ashes and lime, is, possibly, the very best he could adopt, as it will protect the soil from unnecessary poaching, and at the same time husband *time*. The fixing the cart-body upon the roller, for the distribution of his ashes and lime, is a most notable contrivance, and would reflect credit upon any Farmer, much less one, who so modestly answers to the name of *Tyro*.

3. A hundred bushels of Ashes and Gas House Lime, mixed together, will answer for a top-dressing for an acre at the present. Should his clover not prove luxuriant, hereafter, he may give it an additional dose of ashes, or some rich compost, of which ashes should form a component part. If his land is as poor as he apprehends, we would not recommend more than fifty bushels of lime for the first application.

4. There are 60 lbs. of Clover-seed in a bushel, therefore, 1 bushel of seed, at the rate of 12 lbs. to the acre, will sow five acres.

As there are 60 lbs. of Clover-seed in a bushel, and 64 pints is contained in that measure, *Tyro* will perceive, that each pound of clover-seed is equal to 1 1-15 pint. From these data he may regulate his sowing.

We are gratified to learn that, availing himself of one of our receipts, as contained in our last, he has succeeded in destroying the vermin on his cattle.

We take it for granted from the tenor of his present and former communication, that the chief object with him is, to secure a well set clover field, and if we be correct in this conjecture, all we have to remark is, that if he will follow our advice, he will not fail of success.

For the American Farmer.

THE CUT WORM.

Mr. Editor—This is the popular name of a grub or worm, very destructive to corn, cabbage plants, potatoes, clover, &c. I have in vain searched through all the volumes of the "American Farmer," and other agricultural journals for a history of this insect. It has by some been intimated that a *black bug*, about an inch in length, of a quick and lively motion, was the parent of the cut-worm; but nothing like a rational history of its changes and habits has ever been given, so far as I have been able to ascertain. A very slight knowledge of entomology would be sufficient to convince any one that a "*black bug*" would not be the parent of a larva of the caterpillar kind, such as is the cut worm. We are then to seek among the genus papilla or phalæna for its parent.

It is somewhat remarkable that the history of an insect so destructive to the principal crop of the farmer as is the cut-worm, should be so shrouded in darkness or veiled in obscurity. Having suffered myself and having long witnessed the sufferings of others, by the ravages of this destructive insect, I have for some years past made its history a subject of study and observation; and if I shall be so fortunate as to cast such light upon it as shall be useful to the agricultural community, for which I have a high regard, I shall consider myself amply rewarded.

In the year 1838 I had a short conversation with E. P. Roberts, Esq: then editor of the "Farmer & Gardener," on this subject, and informed him that I was prosecuting some enquiries on the history of the cut-worm; at his request I promised him when they were completed, to communicate them for that journal. Until last year they were not satisfactorily accomplished. On the 20th of July, 1841, I took from the root of a cabbage plant a full grown cut-worm, and put it into a glass jar with a little fresh earth, so that I might observe the changes it underwent. On the 30th it had become a chrysalis of a brown mahogany color, and on the 15th of August it underwent the last metamorphosis and become a moth, of a grayish [illegible], and of about one inch in length. These operations [illegible] changes were carefully noted in my farming and gar[illegible] diary, from which the above extract is made.

[illegible] thus possessed of the parent moth, I was enabled to fix on the order, genus, and species of the insect; which are the following:

Phalæna—*moth*, of the order lepidoptera; flight nocturnal, of the assortment noctuæ, wings incumbent, antennæ setaceous, of a grayish color, clouded and variegated, about one inch in length. It changes to a chrysalis in July, and the moth appears in August. It lays concealed in the shade of green herbage in the day time, devotes a few nights to love and sexual embraces, deposits its ova on the stems of green and growing plants near the roots; when having performed these offices appointed by nature for the propagation of its progeny—it dies. The eggs hatch in a few days, the young brood commence their ravages on the green clover and attain about half their growth the same season, and lie buried at the root in a torpid state during winter. As the warmth of spring reanimates them they become ready for the corn crop, or the first green-plant that is presented to their gluttonous appetite.

It is entirely gratuitous to say that fall or winter plowing will destroy them. I have found a cut-worm, nearly full grown, early in March at the root of ripple grass (plantago.) After the extract which I shall presently make from good authority, it is to be hoped that the destruction of the cut-worm will never again be mentioned as an apology for the pernicious practice of fall or winter ploughing—a practice tending equally to impoverish the soil with that of leaving it exposed, naked, to the scorching rays of a vertical sun.

In the 3d vol. of the old American Farmer, page 94, will be found the result of an experiment by Dabney Minor. He had a field of 110 acres of heavy clover stubble, 95 of which he had ploughed with two yoke of oxen to a plough in the fall of 1820. Ten of the 15 he had listed the next spring. Five he left standing in clover. The whole field thus prepared, with the exception of the five acres in clover, was planted in corn about the middle of April. "The worms commenced their depredations with the coming up of the corn. A large portion of the corn on that part of the field ploughed in the fall has been destroyed, and the remainder so crippled as to render it doubtful whether it will recover. The corn in the ten acres of the baulk land, together with the clover in the baulks, has been destroyed root and branch, and the five acres of clover adjoining has shared the same fate. I have never seen an instance of so entire and complete destruction. I have on this day, May 22d, re-plowed and replanted the whole piece, with however but little hope of succeeding in a crop from it, for the worms are as numerous as ever." After this, let no one advocate fall or winter ploughing—*to kill the cut-worm!*

The only method to prevent this scourge is to turn under the clover crop early in August, before the eggs are deposited; and if this were done the *second* year after the clover is sown, it would be the better method, as well for this purpose as to prevent the blue grass from getting too much ahead. The rotation of crops should be changed, so as to let corn follow the wheat crop.

A knowledge of the history and habits of insects is useful to the farmer, that he may be the better enabled to counteract their pernicious influence. Next to the Hessian fly, the cut worm is the most destructive to the growing crops. When clover stands three years they must destroy more than half the crop of the third year; but as this does not come so immediately under his cognizance, it is overlooked by the farmer.

The flight of the cut-worm moths is nocturnal, and they are attracted by fire. By kindling fires, a few nights in August, in and about clover fields, great numbers may be thus destroyed; and it may be observed that for every moth destroyed at that time we prevent the probable increase of some hundreds of their progeny.

Last Fall I spread on a clover field intended for corn next spring, about 20 bushels of slacked lime to the acre, in the full belief that it will destroy the cut worm; if I should be disappointed in this expectation, it will not be labor lost, as the land will be improved by the lime sufficiently to pay the expense.

The corn crop is so important to the farmer that he should not spare any reasonable exertion to ensure a full one. Replanted corn never comes to much, and it is not only a loss of time but perplexing to have our crop thus mutilated.

The rotation that appears most likely to succeed is the following—wheat, corn, oats, wheat, clover, clover. This will bring two fields each in wheat, one in corn, one in oats, and two in clover. This would serve for the six field system. For the five field the following: wheat, corn, wheat, clover, clover. Either, by letting the corn-crop follow wheat, will be found a sure protection, from the cut-worm, without fall ploughing. It is the clover which serves as a harbor and nursery for the cut worm, as well as other insects; and as before observed, it should not be permitted to remain longer than two years.

Wood-Lawn, Feb. 16, 1842. W. L. HORTON.

For the American Farmer.

THE PLOW.

The *Victor* return'd from the ensanguin'd plain,
With laurels encircling his brow,
May scornfully view with the glance of disdain,
The trophies achiev'd by the plow.—
But the sage who scans with humanity's eye,
The suff'rings of mortals below,
Will shuddering turn from the sword's crimson dye,
To olive wreaths crowning the plough.—
The *Statesman*, abstruse, in his closet may weave,
A fabric, mankind to endow,
But all his fine systems will only deceive,
If he fail to push on the plough;
For what would a Montesquieu's ethics obtain,
Were Farmers no longer to sow,
Or God should refuse them both sunshine and rain,
After they have toil'd with the plow.—
The *Judge* so sedate, and whose morals should be,
Unstain'd as the purest of snow,
Whilst inflexibly just, should list to the plea,
When mercy implores for the plow;
For civilized nations depend on the earth's yield,
And the Judge ought surely to know,
That in seasons of dearth, the laws ought to shield,
And always encourage the plow.—
The *Prelate* in lawn, with scriptural lore,
(His doctrines suppose we allow,)
Would claim as his share, the tythe of each store,
His Parish'ners make by the plow;
And if that old system which once held such sway,
Could be firmly established now,
Our rev'rend Prelates would more fervently pray,
That God would still favour the plow.—
For as they would then have the tenth part or share,
Of all that the Farmers could grow,
It's nat'ral to think, they would take proper care,
To pray for increase by the plow.—
The *Doctor*, so sage, who spouts Latin and Greek,
His vast erudition to show,
Will of "vis medicatrix naturæ" speak,
Yet own she's sustained by the plow;
For how could his medicines do any good,
When the pulse beats languid and low,
If the heart was not brac'd by nourishing food,
And that food obtain'd by the plow.—
The *Lawyer* so sharp, pleads the right, or the wrong,
And gains his fee, no matter how,
So his purse is well fill'd, he cares not a song,
But buys what is made by the plow.—
Thus the lawyer depends for the staff of life,
On people who till, reap and mow,
But his money is made by misfortune or strife,
Far different the gains by the plow.—
The *Philosopher* skilled in all nature's laws,
Will freely and truly avow,
That tho' he may trace each effect to its cause,
He cannot compete with the plow,—
For tho' he may analyze, distill, or strain,
The various products that grow,
Yet he cannot combine or form the small grain,
That Ceres bestows on the plow.—
The *Press*, so beneficial to science and art,
Should have been plac'd in the first row,
The knowledge that skill thro' its medium imparts,
Quadruples the vield by the plow.—
That *your* press, friend Sands, has done much for the soil,
Ev'ry man of truth must allow,
Its suggestions and views both lighten the toil,
And give new products to the plow.—
The *Millionaire* proudly may look down with scorn,
On those who make money more slow,
Yet his coffers were filled by trading with corn,
Or other effects of the plow:
Let him then but reflect, and truth must declare,
That tillage, an art thought so low,
Has freighted his ships, and by skill and care,
His fortune was made by the plow.—
The *Merchant* so spruce, with a large stock on hand,
Will greet you a smile or a bow,
And *Petit maitre* like, in accents quite bland,
Will trade for the fruits of the plow.—
And what would the merchant's gay brocades avail,
If storms of adversity blow,
Or all the rich products of nature should fail,
By scorning the use of the plow.—

The *Artificer* busy :—(give him his due)
Makes many things useful I trow,
But with all his art, he would look rather blue,
Depriv'd of the fruits of the plow :
For tho' lux'ry now has brought things into use,
The times of our fathers ne'r knew,
Still the Farmer might live on his own produce,
And merrily jog on his plow.—
The *Mariner*, hardy, whose nerves never dread,
'Mid storms to direct his ship's prow,
Will own when half famish'd thro' want of good bread,
There's nothing to equal the plow :—
The *Banker*, all grasping, whose whole soul seems bent,
On making his currency flow,
That he may still discount, and make his per cent,
Or speculate on the poor plow :—
Agriculture, then, is the great "parent art,"
As I have endeavor'd to show,
It cherishes the virtues most dear to the heart,
And content is found at the plow.—
Cincinnatus of old, and the great Washington,
Historical readers well know,
Resigned the high seats they so gloriously won,
For the peaceful pursuits of the plow.—
Jackson and Van Buren, Clay, Webster and Hill,
(Too many to number just now)
But they all have their farms and continue to till,
With their old trusty friend the plow.
Then farmers unite, and move on in the sphere,
Which God, and which nature bestow,
Pursue your even course, "sans reproache et sans peur"
Whilst science presides o'er your plow.

RUSTICUS.

PREMIUMS.

The BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, offers the following list of Premiums, to be distributed at its first Annual Fair, to be held at *Govanstown, on the Third Wednesday of October*, 1842; and earnestly solicits the active competition of the farmers of the County.

FARMS.

For the *Best Cultivated Farm*, of not less than 80, nor more than 100 Acres, except woodland, whose lands, crops, barns, trees, gardens, cattle, and other stock, and farming utensils, are kept in the best order, without reference to the cost of buildings.

For the *Second Best*, Ditto. Ditto.

For the *Best Cultivated Farm* of 100 Acres and upwards, whose lands, crops, barns, &c. are kept in the best order.

For the *Second Best*, Ditto Ditto.

CATTLE.

For the best pair of Working Oxen,
" 2nd " do. do.
For the best fatted Steer or Heifer.
" 2nd do. do.
For the best thorough bred Bull, foreign breed, 2 years old or upwards.
For the 2nd best do. do. do
For the best Bull, cross-breed, 2 years old and upwards.
" 2nd " do. do. do.
For the best Bull Calf, foreign or cross-breed.
" 2nd " do. do do.
For the best thorough-bred Cow, foreign breed, 3 years old, or upwards.
For the 2nd best do. do. do.
For the best cross-breed Cow, 3 years old or upwards.
" 2nd best do. do.
For the best thorough-bred Heifer, foreign breed.
" 2nd best do. do.
For the best cross-breed Heifer.
" 2nd best do do.
For the best Heifer Calf, foreign or cross breed.
" 2nd best do. do.

SHEEP.

For the best Saxony Buck,
" " Merino do.
" " Southdown Buck.
" " New Leicester do.
" " Native do.
For the 3 best Ewes of each of the above breeds.

SWINE.

For the best Boar.
" 2nd best do.
For the best Breeding Sow.
" 2nd best do.
For the best Litter of Sucking Pigs, not less than six.
" 2nd best do. do. do.

HORSES.

For the best thorough-bred Stud Horse.
For the best Stud Horse, for general purposes.
For 2nd best do. do.
For the best thorough bred Mare.
For the best Mare for general purposes.
For 2nd best do do.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Furrow Plough,
" 2nd best do. do.
For best Subsoil do.
For best Hillside do.
To be tested at the Ploughing Match on the occasion.
For the best Harrow.
For 2nd best do.
For the best Drill Barrow.
For the best Horse Power.
" " Thrashing Machine.
" " Corn Sheller.
" " Corn and Cob Crusher.
" " Straw Cutting Machine.
" " Steaming Apparatus.

Premiums will also be given for any other Implements of Husbandry of peculiar merit, not enumerated above.

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

For the best 10lbs. Butter.
For 2nd " 10lbs. do.
For 3rd " 10lbs. do.
For the best sample of Cheese of 15lbs.
For 2nd " do. do.

SILK.

For the best bushel of Cocoons.
" " pound of Reeled Silk.
" " " of Sewing do.

Premiums will also be given for the best varieties of Household Manufactures, to be adjudged according to the discretion of the Committee.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best 2 bushels Winter Wheat.
" " 2 " Winter Rye.
" " 2 " Oats.
" " 5 " Corn.
" " 5 " Ruta Baga.
" " 5 " Turnips.
" " 5 " Mangel Wurtzel.
" " 5 " Sugar Beet.
" " 5 " Carrots.
" " 5 " Onions.
" " 5 " Potatoes.
" " 5 " Parsnips.
" " 6 Field Pumpkins.
" " " Winter Squash.

Second premiums will be given for each of the above varieties.

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT that may be exhibited; and for the best 5 pounds of Honey.

☞Certificates will be given at the discretion of the Committee, for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c., of superior merit, which may not, however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Trade is very nearly at a stand—both buyers and sellers, generally speaking, being unwilling to enter into new transactions of any moment. The retail business of the city has been materially affected by the increased depression in the value of Rail road Orders, which make up so large a portion of the domestic currency, now 28 per ct.

Cotton.—Sales of about 60 bales Virginia and North Carolina at 9 cts.

Clover seed.—The demand for Clover seed has fallen off, and transactions are confined to limited parcels and at some reduction on last week's prices. We note a sale yesterday of a lot of prime quality at $5,75 per bushel. Some holders ask $6 to-day.

Timothy seed.—Sales of small parcels of prime quanity are making from stores at $3 per bushel.

Tobacco.—A very fair demand has been experienced for several days past, and shippers appear disposed to purchase to a considerable extent if the assortmnet in market comprised such descriptions as suited them. The inquiry is principally directed to the new crop, which would sell readily, and at an advance over our quotations, which we continue from last week.—Within a short period a good deal has been put on ship board for export to Europe, and several ships daily expected to arrive have been chartered to load with tobacco. We quote inferior and common Maryland at $3a$4; middling to good $4,50a$6,50; good $7a$8; and fine $8a$10. We hear of no sales of Ohio, and continue former quotations, viz. common to midding $3,50a$4,50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 87 hhds. Maryland, 24 hhds. Virginia; 8 hhds. Kentucky; and 1 hhd. Ohio—total 120 hhds.

Cattle.—About 350 head of Beef cattle were offered at the drove yards this morning, of which 180 were sold at $5 to $6 per 100 for common to prime quality. Upwards of 100 head were driven North, and the balance remain in the market unsold.

Flour.—Holders of Howard street Flour continue to ask $5,50 for good standard brands. The market remains exceedingly dull, and no transactions are taking place. The wagon price is unsettled.

City Mills Flour is without demand. Some holders ask $6, and others $5,75. It is probable it could be purchased for less than the latter rate.

Grain.—No Wheat arriving. We quote nominally at $1,10a$1.20 for fair to prime Md. reds. Sales of white Corn today at 53a55 cts., and of yellow at 56 cts. A small lot of Virginia Rye was sold on Saturday at 70 cts. We note sales to day of two cargoes of Virginia Oats at 42 cts.

Provisions.—There is nothing doing in any description of provisions, and prices are merely nominal. Mess Pork is held at $10, No. 4 at $6; and Prime at $8; Mess Beef at $10 to $10,50; No. 1 at $8 to $8,50; and Prime at $6 to $6,50. New Western Bacon comes forward freely and is held at 5 cents for assorted and very dull. New Baltimore Hams are held at 9 cents; Sides at 5 to 5¼ cents, and Shoulders at 4¼ to 5 cents. The stocks of New Western Lard are heavy and continue to increase by fresh arrivals. We quote the asking rate for No. 1 at 6 cents and dull.

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 19th inst., the sales of Cotton amounted to 22,000 bales leaving on hand a stock of 153,349 bales. The market was firm, and the previous week's quotations maintained, with a slight tendency to improve. The following were the quotations :—Liverpool classification.—Ordinary 6a6¼; Middling 7¼a7¾; Middling fair 8¼a8¾; Fair to fully fair 8¾a10; Good fair 10¾a11; Good and fine 12¼. Sugar, ordinary to middlings, 3a3¼, fair to good 4a5c; Molasses 17a18c, Tobacco $4¼a5¼, as per quality—stock light. Flour, for shipment, $5a5,12½.

New York Market, Saturday, 2 P. M.—1200 bbls sour Ohio and Genesee Flour have been sold for shipment to England at $4.75; 100 bbls Baltimore City at $5. Brandywine Corn Meal has been sold at $15,25 per hhd, short time; 1800 bus. North River Barley sold to go East at 75c.bu. The sales of cotton have gone on well ane reach 800 to 1000 bales, prices steady. Exchanges including certificates and Checks.—Boston ¼, Philadelphia 4¼a5, Baltimore 3, Washington 3¼, Richmond 5¼, Raleigh 5¼, Wilmington do, Charleston 1¼, Interior, S C. 2¼ Augusta 4, Macon 15, Savannah 3, Mobile 14¼, Interior Ala. 15¼ New Orleans 5¼a6. St. Louis, 20a30, Louisville 8¼, Cincinnati 8a10, Nashville 16a17.

PUBLIC SALE.—*Will be sold at public sale at the mouth* of Pickawaxin creek, at the farm of the late Minchin Lloyd, in Charles county, Md. on TUESDAY, 5th April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following property, viz. Two Perpetual Lime KILNS, with the privilege of sufficient shells to be taken from the said farm to keep them in operation until March 1st, 1846. 15,000 bushels LIME, more or less; two Scow Boats, 1 valuable Horse, Cart and Harness, 2-horse Wagon & Harness, 2 Screws, 4 Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Picks, Plank, some Household Goods, Lime Measures, &c. Sale positive. Conditions of sale—all sums over $20, 6 months credit will be given for notes with approved security. Attendance by J. M. DOWNING, surviving partner of
fe 2 3t* Lloyd & Downing.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,
mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

JAS. MURRAY, *Millwright, Pattern Maker & Machinist*, York, near Light st. Baltimore, having good workmen, is prepared to execute orders in the above branches at the shortest notice—and warrants all mills planned and erected by him to operate well. Also manufactures a great variety of small mills for hand or horse power.

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels per hour, made to suit any power, price from $15 to 75
Corn Crushers, grinding from 6 to 12 bush. per hour with one horse to two horse power, a superior article, price 35 to 40
Portable and stationary Horse Powers, price from 75 to 150
Turning Lathes, single and double, price from 15 to 75

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

He has also on hand two small Steam Engines, 3 to 4 h rse power. Any other machines built to order. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Orders for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers, forwarded to the subscriber, or Mr. Thomas Denny, Seedsman, agent for the subscriber, will be attended to. fe 16 7t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
fe 2 Baltimore county.

BADEN CORN—POUDRETTE.

The subscriber expects shortly to receive from Mr. Baden a lot of his celebrated CORN for his own use—and those wishing to obtain a supply can do so through him, or by directing their orders to Mr. Baden near Nottingham, Md.

Also a few barrels POUDRETTE. fe 23 S. SANDS.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m.* WM. M. DOWNING.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES,

for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers: selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe July 20th to 25th	
No. 20.—Baltimore Beauty,	" Aug. 5th to 10th	
No. 70.—Canary,	" Aug. 10th to 15th	
No. 78.—Red Magdalen,	" Aug. 18th to 20th	
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	" Aug. 22d to 25th	
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	" Aug. 25th to 30th	
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	" Aug. 25th to 30th	
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	" Sept. 1st to 5th	
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande,	" Sept. 8th to 12th	
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	" Sept. 12th to 18th	
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune,	" Sept. 12th to 15th	
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	" Sept. 15th to 18th	
No. 82.—Superb open-stone,	" Sept. 15th to 18th	
No. 86.—Orange Free,	" Sept. 18th to 25th	
No. 94.—Red Jacket,	" Sept. 25th to 28th	
No. 95.—Latest good free,	" Oct. 1st to 4th	

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe Aug. 18th to 25th	
No. 6.—Early Newington,	" Aug. 20th to 25th	
No. 72.—Old Newington,	" Sept. 10th to 15th	
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	" Sept. 15th to 20th	
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina,	" Sept. 18th to 23rd	
No. 21.—Goldsborough,	" Sept. 18th to 25th	
No. 100.—Washington,	" Sept. 20th to 25th	
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	" Sept. 25th to 30th	
No. 90.—Red Rover,	" Oct. 1st to 10th	
No. 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	" Oct. 5th to 15th	

The Prices of the above are $15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

The Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to JOHN SHERIEF, Manager,

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. ja 19

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply o GARDEN SEED, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.

ORDERS for APPLE, PEACH and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for cash, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds *ordered*. Also, *Shrubs, bulbs*, Hothouse Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling MURRAY'S Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

THOS. DENNY,
Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.

Fe23 7t—A2aw4tif ☞Up-stairs over Tyson & Brother.

A SITUATION AS GARDENER WANTED,

By a man who is highly recommended—Apply at this office. ja 31

FULL-BRED DURHAMS.

For Sale, several Bulls, from 4 to 18 months old, at prices ranging from 50 to $150. Also, Heifers, 6 to 8 months old.

Apply to de 1 S. SANDS.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 LIGHT ST. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Gladiator and Quebec, and from their SEED GARDENS, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Pontrefact early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; *all new and superior sorts.*

Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.

600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.

Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.

Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.

Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;

Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons, Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.

fe 16

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

GARDEN SEED.

J. S. EASTMAN (Pratt street) has received his SEEDS. My whose stock of Seeds now on hand from Mr. Landreth are of last year's growth, and can be depended upon as superior Seeds and true to their kind.—Also, in store, Orchard, Grass, and Herd's Seed of good quality and at low prices. feb. 2

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

de 15 tf

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The undersigned, the assignee of the newly invented "Patent Convoluted Steam Boiler," solicits the attention of the public generally, but more particularly of the farmers throughout the Southern countries, to the advantages of this invention. By means of a small boiler, measuring about 2½ feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, three or four hundred gallons of water may be kept at the boiling point for two hours with scarcely four cubic feet of wood. The room saved is about four-fifths—the size of the patent boiler being hardly one-fifth the bulk of ordimary steam boilers—the expense saved has been calculated to be about five-sixths of the usual cost of fuel. Already has this invention been introduced into some of our public institutions, where its advantages have been fully tested and found to exceed the most sanguine expectations, as will be seen by the testimonials annexed To farmers and producers this boiler is inestimable in furnishing a cheap and expeditious mode of steaming provender for cattle.

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.

Place of manufacture, M'Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.

C. W. BENTLEY.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1841.

Mr. D. L. PICKARD: I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled two hundred gallons of cold water in forty minutes—using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three fourths in fuel and four sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.

The undersigned has for some months been using one of D. L. Pickard's convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two thirds of the fuel. He has boiled two hundred gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser,
Pearl street, near Lexington.

BALTIMORE, August 21, 1841.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—Having purchased, for the use of this Institution one of D. L. Pickard's patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The Boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly. WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.

I fully concur in the statement above.
LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't

To D. L. PICKARD, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time.

ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent,
of Balto. City and County Alms House.

August 28th 1841.

THE MEADOWS, Balt. Co. Jan. 14, 1841.

"As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel, and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery" containing upwards of 32 store pigs and two "breeders" steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from fifty to one hundred bushels of cut corn stalks, for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains fifty bushels, (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place; a friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

ja 19 tf

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT,
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market,
Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,

With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price $35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf